

## **AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION**

**Please insert the following paragraph on page 1, line 2:**

This is a Divisional Application of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/301,311, filed April 29, 1999.

**Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 20, to page 19, line 7, with the following rewritten paragraph:**

Figure 1 shows an embodiment of the photo-driven imprinting apparatus. A proximity field exposure pattern (shortened to proximity pattern hereinbelow) 12 is fixed to a section of a waveguide 11. A light source 13 is connected to an input surface 11a of the waveguide 11, and a light input into the input surface 11a propagates through the waveguide 11. The waveguide 11 is a flat plate, and its upper and lower surfaces are treated so as to obtain total reflection between the two surfaces. For example, all the surfaces, excepting both sections of the input surface 11a and the proximity pattern 12, are coated with a metal film. The waveguide 11 is made of quartz glass or a light-transmissive material such as polyimide, and excepting the input/output surfaces, the surfaces are coated with a metal film such as Cr, Al, Ag or Au. Therefore, an incident light beam entering from the input surface 11a are trapped inside the transmissive material of the waveguide 11. Thus the waveguide 11 can be broadly characterized as a container in which light is enclosed therein.

**Please amend the paragraph on page 20, line 4, to line 21, as follows:**

Figure 2C shows a waveguide 21 having fluorescent particles of Mg, Ti or It in the waveguide 21. Such fluorescent particles generate a light having a wavelength according to the characteristics of the nature of the particle, for example, when the particles are excited by white light input from the fiber bundle 13a. Namely, when the particles are excited by the injected white light, then the particles emit a light beam having a wavelength. This device can thus acts as a wavelength converter, and enable to use low cost white light (e.g. by light source 13a outside of waveguide) to generate a light of a wavelength suitable for use in the evanescent field. In general,

a photo-sensitive material responds to a particular wavelength so that wavelength conversion is required to select the most suitable wavelength for a particular photo-sensitive material. Also, it is preferable to use shorter wavelength because shorter wavelengths exhibit less dispersion of light. Therefore, a wavelength conversion device enables to utilize low cost white light to produce a particular wavelength suitable for a particular photo-sensitive material.

**Please insert the following paragraph on page 20, after line 21:**

Thus each of the embodiments of Figs. 2A-2C employs a waveguide as a container in which light is enclosed, having an exposure-mask having a proximity field exposure pattern fixed thereto. In each of these embodiments a light source for supplying light in the container is provided, with the primary light source or all of the light source being located outside of the container.

**Please insert the following paragraph on page 25, after line 28:**

Thus, in each of the embodiments of Figs. 5-10, a container 21 or 28 is provided in which light is enclosed. The light source of each of these embodiments is provided inside of the container, with an exposure-mask having a proximity field exposure pattern fixed to a section of the container.